NUMBER 45.

Sound Doctrines in Kentucky.

The following resolutions were adopted at a

ecent Democratic meeting in Hickman coun-

Resolved, 1st. That the Territories of the United States are held by the General Gov-

ernment in trust for the several States. They

were acquired alike by the blood and treasure

of the people, and in them the citizens of every State should be equally protected in their rights. That the Constitution recognizes

property in slaves, and that the only power

longress possesses over the subject of alvery in the Territories, is the power coupled with

he duty of guarding and protecting the own-

er in his rights as defined by the judicial au-thority of the Government, and that the pow-

er to protect does not carry with it the power

destroy.

Resolved, 2d. That we heartily endorse the

decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as the only sound and safe solution

nism.

Resolved, 4th. That we are unalterably

posed to further compromises between the North and South whereby our constitutional

rights are to be frittered away, and as all the

reasoning arguments and entreaties of South-

ern statesmen for a long series of years, to-

the Supreme Court seem to have fallen at the feet of Northern fanaticism like "nearls before

swine," we call upon our brethren throughout

the nation to come at once up to the great

landmarks of the Constitution, laid down by

the Supreme Court, and aid in maintaini

our rights and preserving the union of the

Resolved, 5th. That the Democracy

Hickman county will support no man for a federal office, who maintains the doctrine that

either Congress or the Territorial Legislatures

prohibit slavery in the Territories. That we

regard eithea position as an invidious effort on

part of the Northern fanaticism to degrade

e South, to destroy the equality of the

States of this Union, and prejudicial to our

rights of property.

Resolved, 6th. That the delegates appointed

structed to use all honorable means to secure

Cotton.

The high prices for cotton which have pre-

vailed for some time, have, it seems, induced

a degree of carelessness in packing and put-ting up the crop on the part of many planters,

everage price in the market. Even

country. Their crops are generally handled

to mark the refuse of the crop as inferior

led to some complaint. We would urge the

planting community to make an effort to rival each other in the quality, rather than the quantity of their cotton; to endeavor to exhi-

bit an annual increase in the perfection with which it is handled, rather than to be eager to get every refuse bale of the snowy fabric

into the market.

Some brands of cotton that come to this

market pass all the cotton that bears them.—
It should be the aim of every planter to establish a personal character for producing clean, uniform and superior cotton.

If that which is discolored or filled with

sand by rain storms, or that gleaned from the brown fields, or the tail of the gin, must be sent forward for sale, it should be distinctly marked with its specific character, so as to place all upon their guard who may happen to be all it and upon the from affecting the

to handle it, and prevent it from affecting

balance of the crop.

We presume the planting community

not aware of the extent of the complaints of manufacturers of the loss by wasteage and the injury to their machinery in consequence of

change of some kind be not made, so as to

give greater confidence in the different cotton brands, or if more care be not taken in hand

ling crops, it cannot be doubted that the value

ed. Inferior cottons will come ere long to

"Douglas or Seward."

The chief argument used by the Douglas

nen in support of their favorite is the assertion

that the country must "take either Douglas or Seward" for President in 1860. A prominent

friend of Mr. Douglas, and, by-the way, a most

excellent gentleman, in conversing with the writer of this, a few days ago, made this as-

writer of this, a few days ago, made this assertion as the chief point in his argument.—
We replied that his assertion must mean that if
Douglas should not be a candidate his friends
would vote for Seward, and that we thought

it, therefore, a very poor complaint to the Douglas Democrats. Our antagonist admit-ted that many of Douglas' friends in such

an event, would vote for Seward, "for," says

he, "we should not be able to control them all." We rejoined: "This is an unfortunate

admission for you, for, you must acknowledge that, before Mr. Douglas made war upon the

administration, there was not one of his friends in the country but would have scorned the

idea of supporting Seward, and if they are now inclined to support Seward, unless Doug-

das be in the field as a candidate, it must be that by following Douglas thus far they have qualified themselves for supporting even Seward.

Your argument shows to what an extent

the treason and heresies of your champion have demoralized the Democracy of the Nor-

thern States. You know that none who voted

for Mr. Buchanan in 1856 could then have been induced to support Seward, and, as Seward has not changed his position since that time, unless it be to get still further from the Democratic party, how is it that so many of your fellow Douglas Democrats have been

cotton crop will ultimately be diminish.

From the Chicago Herald.

From the N. O. Picamine.

dootrines of the Mississippi Platform :

Kentucky. They coincide fully with the

1859.
To Ephraim H. Lombard, guardian ad litem of Florence M Pleasants, Robert St. George Pleasants and Samuel Pleasants, minors. The Bibb, Potter Bibb, Adaline Bradley, S. A. Mills, James J. Pleasants, Arthur M. Hopkins and Eliza Hopkins, bis wife; D. Creawell and Julia Creawell, his wife; W. K. Hill and Emity Hill, his wife; Samuel Pleasants, Robert St. George Pleasants, and Florence M. Pleasants, minors above named, and all others interested in the estate of Robert T. Bibb, iate of Rankin county, deceased: You are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the honorable Probate Court of Rankin county, at the Court House thereof, on the second Monday of November next, A. D. 1859, on the first day of the term of said court, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the prayer of the potition of Wm. D. Bibb, administrator of the estate of said Robert T. Bibb, deceased, for the sale of the slaves and other personal property of said WITNESS, the Hon. Wm. H. Clark Judge of said Court, this second Monday of Au-gust, A. D. 1859. Issued August 10, 1859. Aug 16 '59-w9w. W. A. ALLISTON, Clerk.

Aug 16 '59-w9w. W. A. Althiston, Comm.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

F valuable property in Rankin, Holmes, and Hinds counties.

Under a Decree of the Chancery Court of Rankin County, rendered 14th March, 1659, in the case of T. Graves, vs. John Kyle, Administrator of J. E. White, and others, I will, by public auction to the highest bidder, make the following sales:

On the first day of November, 1859, I will sell at the Saw Mill of Graves & White, in Rankin Co, near Jackson, their Mill estate, consisting of

Out the let day of November, 1859, I will sell in front of the Capitol in the city of Jackson, a lot of land near Jackson, and in Hinds county, described as seven and a half acres in the N W offerer of W 1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 34, T 6, R 1 E.

On the 3th day of November 1859, I will sell at the resistance thereon, a ferming estate, in Holmes 1, consisting of the following lands:

Lett 4, 5 and 11, of sec 1; the S E 1-4 of Sec 2; the N E 1-4 of Sec 10; lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 of Sec 11, lots 5 and 6 of Sec 12; all in T 15, R 1
W, containing about 957 acres. Also the partnerof Sec 11, lots 5 and 6 of Sec 12; all in T 15, R 1 W, containing about 957 acres. Also the partnership diavas of Graves 2 White, being about 30 in number, and very valuable; also, the farming utentis and implements, horses, mules, cattle, hogs and stock of every kind, a cotton gin, mill machinery, wagons, household and kitchen furniture, and what ever may be on said plantation belonging to Graves & White, and properly appertaining thereto, as rart of said farming estate—but not including the crops, or produce thereof, nor the provisions and supplies on hand. Said farming estate inculding both realty and personalty, will be said in a body, and medical, subject to the completion and gathering of the crops of the present year by T. Graves, and to his retaining possession of the property until the last of January, 1860.

TERES OF SALE.

One third cash, one third on a credit of one year

TERES OF SALE.

One third cash, one third on a credit of one year and one third on a credit of two years from the day of cale. Parchasers to give for the deferred payments bonds or notes with approved security, bearing interest at 8 per cent. from the day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase are referred to E. H. Lombard of Brandon, John Kyle, of Canton, T. Graves, of Jackson, T. T. Cooper, of Holmes, and the Overseer on the plantation in Holmes County.

GEORGE M. BARNES.

Sept 20 '59—t nov 8. Commissioner.

Sept 20 '59—t nov 8. Commissioner.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a preelamation to me directed from His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, I will hold an election at the several different precincts of Hinds county, Mississippi, on the first Monday, the 3rd day of October neat, 1859, for one Governor, one Secretary of State, one Auditor of Public Accounts, one State Treasurer, one Representative in the Courses of the United States. resentative in the Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, one Senator and three Representatives in the State Legislature,

Given under my hand and Seal this 30th day of August, 1859.

WM. H. TAYLOR,

Sept. 2, '59-30 d. Sheriff of Hinds co., Miss.

Sept. 2, '59—30 d. Sherif of Hinds co., Miss. Executor's Sale of Land, Stock, Crop, &c. Dy virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Hinds county, and by virtue of the last will of William Clark, deceased, I will os Thursday the 15th day of December 1859, proceed to sell on the premises, at public anction to the highest bidder, the plantation lately compled by said deceased, near and upon Society Ridge in Hinds County, Miss. Said plantation is situated twelve miles North of the City of Jackson, tan miles from Clinton, six from Livingston, and eight from Tugaloo Depot, on the New Orleans Railread, Limekiin Creek runs through the center of the tract, and is not subject to overflow. There are eighty zeros of timber land, the remainder is cleared, the whole tract embracing twelve hundred and forty zeros, four hundred acres of creek bottom in sultivation, much of it now bearing the fourth crop, and the residue is gently undulating. All the cultivated land has been well circled to protect from wahing. There is abundance of water for stock, and cisterns and spring water for persons. There is a large orchard of fruit bearing applies, pears and psuches. The fences are in good condition and a young Cherokee brier hedge is growing around a part of the farm, and cross fonces are arranged to enclose pastures. The surraunding forest is composed of hickory and oak growth, suited for raising bogs, and the summer range for cattle is good. There is a good gin-and press, also negro cabins, stables, smith's shop, day, and soout the dige of land known as Society Ridge, and shown on quarter of a mile

The residence is one mile from the negro quarter, and is situated on the high ridge of land known as Society Ridge, and about one quarter of a mile from a public road. There are four churches of different denominations within five miles, and the neighborhood cannot be surpassed for intelligence, morality and enterprise, and the health of the region is equal to that of any State in the Union.

At the same time and place will be sold a large number of horses, mares, mules, oxen, cows, sheep and hogs, all reared on the place. Also several thousand bushels of corn, crop of fodder, potatoes, pease, do., together with farming utensits, iron axis wagons &c., all new and in good condition.

The land will be sold the purchase money payable one third cash, and the remainder in one and two years with security.

The personal estate will be sold for cash.
Oct 10 '59—w2m. R. A. CLARK, Exr.

Oct 10 '59-w2m. R. A. CLARK, Exr.

NOTICE.

Of the Removel of the Land Office from Anywests to Paulding, in the State of Mississippi.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing change in the location of land offices," approved March 3d 1853, it is hereby declared and unde known that the office for the sale of public lands at Augusta, the State of Mississippi, will be removed to Paulding in said State, at a sarly a period as practicable Purther notice as to the precise time of closing the office at Augusta, preparatory to its removal and of its opening for business at Paulding, will be given by the register and receiver for the land district.

JSS. S. WILSON,
Oct. 11,—wiw Acting Com of Gen, Land Office
160 CARRIAGES,
POCKAWAYS and Buggies in great variety
Wishing a change in business, I offer, at I
per cent. above cost, for acceptances list November
my stock. Call and examine at once.
July 59—tf HENRY E. SIZER. KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE. DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appoints able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the

indictine, and Law, admit of selecting studies unit time, means, and object of professional population, both before and after graduating.

Address the superintendent, at Military Instit Franklin Springs, Ky., or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES

GREEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP DIARRHEA MIXTURE.

Speedy, Safe and Effectual Remedy for Diarrhallysentery, Cholers, Infantum, or Summer Complaints of Children, Cholers Morbus, or any and all Irregularities of the Bowels.

WOUSANDS of certificates might be obtained attesting the value of the above remedies, but his vicinity they are too. THOUSANDS of certificates might be obtained attesting the value of the above remedies, but in this vicinity they are too well known, to need recommendation. Determined to keep up the resultation of medicines so deservedly popular, we seepare them from pure ingredients, only, and with he utmost care, and skill.

Learning that many persons in the labit of using these remedies, had been unable to obtain new supplies, we would state, they may at all times be obtained at the Drugstore of Dr. J. S. SIZER, who is air agent for them in this city.

For sale by druggists throughout the state.

Dr. J. S. SIZER, Agent, Jackson Miss.

Letters from the trade should be address to the reporteders, Cassell & Baughn, Canton, Miss.

May 13 '59—17.

NOTICE. WILL sell at public auction, to highest bidder on the lat day of October 1836, lot No 7, in quare No 1, in the city of Jackson, known as the d Mississippion Office. Terms one half cash the mainder in one year. A good warrantee title will be made the purchas-

Mississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

Maj. Koger's Letter.

-if it does not promise good fruits, upon free

according to the preponderance of sound reas-

Our friend, we know, will pardon a brief

word of comment on his letter. He assumes

superceding the present monopoly by com-mercial freedom. This sound principle vin-

dicated and established, it would then remain

whether or not he would purchase foreign

slaves. If the people are competent to own

slaves, they are competent to decide what

not want Africans they will hold out no in-

ducements to traders to bring them to the

United States. If they do want them, it is

hard we may endeavor to blind ourselves to

and decrees that the prime source of its exist-

ence shall be dried up. This Black Republi-

can idea is a perversion of divine law—an out-

rage upon truth -a calumny upon the South

-and we trust we will never cease to make

the mere policy of importing Africans, may be

ansion of her territorial limits.

Some men talk of "Africanizing" the South.

inst as if the Federal laws protected her from

ready to effect her ruin. They seem to for-

get that the Africans are beyond the Atlantic,

that they have no power to come among us

unless purchased and brought over by the

overning race in this country. This race is

As well talk of deluging it with mules, Yan-

the habit of supplying themselves with, ac-

cording to the dictates of their necessities and

His and our reading of the Constitution are

clause is a limitation of power, not a grant for

that until the power is delegated it shall not

be exercised; it has not been delegated, and

to the South, and are a standing libel upon

her institutions. They outlaw the purchase

of a slave that hapens to have been born in

Africa instead of Virginia; brand him as a "pi-

rate," and deny him the protection which

government is created to afford. And in pur-

suance of the same principle which led to the

with Great Britain was adopted, to which our

correspondent refers, pledging our Govern-

ment to keep a squadron of not less than 80

guns, on the African coast at an immense an-

nual expenditure of lives and money—at the

constant hazard of the peaceful relations of the

two Governments-and in disregard of the

earlier policy of the Republic, which forbade

Our correspondent says that when these

laws were passed slavery was almost univer.

Our venerable friend admits the force of one

remedy of compelling a division of slave prop-

erty, so as to equalize its benefits among those

The whole number of slaveholders in the

South is but three hundred and fifty thous-

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR GWIN .- Among the

arrivals by the Empire City yesterday even-ing was Senator Wm. M. Gwin, of California.

He came from San Francisco by way of Pan-ama, having taken the Star of the West at Aspinwall, and proceeded as far as Key West, taking the Empire City for New Orleans.— Delta, 13th.

and. We do not wonder that this fact an-

before us.

entangling alliances with foreign nations.

enactment of these laws, the infamous treaty

to have the privilege of buying.

for each individual to decide for

VOL. XXVII.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

JACKSON, - Friday, October 14, 1859 PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MISSISSIPPI

5тя 1859 :

To ADVERTISERS.-The Mississippian goes press immediately after the arrival of the 16 past 5 o'clock cars from New Orleans. Those wishing their advertisements inserted would do well to bring them in before 4 o'clock on publication days.

It is expected that our Railroad Companies will transport stock and other articles for exhibition at the State Fair, and issue round trip tickets, at reduced prices. This is the custom in other States.

65 Gen. William R. Miles has been non inated in the city of New Orleans, as a Democratic candidate for the Louisiana Senate.

The State Fair.

petitors, apart from the gratification which mere success affords to the winner. Among them we find in looking over the list, three valued at \$50 each; fifteen at \$25 each; eighteen at \$20 each; ninety-six at \$10 each, &c.,

lected with great care, and in a spirit of wise liberality. Let our planters, mechanics, mercountrywomen-all embark in the exhibition of the resources and industry of the State with an enthusiasm worthy of the cause the movenent is designed to promote.

Planter-s Southern Convention. On the 10th inst., the Southern Convention

of the Planters met in Nashville, and was organized by the election of Hon. T. J. Hudson of Mississippi, as President, and Dr. Rutherford, of South Carolina, and Dr. Alex. Jackson, of Tennessee, as Vice Presidents, and J. Knox Walker, of Shelby and Col. John Williams, of Knox, as Secretaries. Further proceedings had not transpired at our last ac-

New Jewelsy, &c .- The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of J. B. Morey, in to-day's paper.

VISITORS AT COOPER'S WELL,-There are now, says the Gazette, over forty persons at the Well, the largest half of whom are from Kentucky-among the number, Hon. Lynn

The Result of the Election in the 4th Congressional District...The Issues Decided.

It is known that in all the Congr Districts in this State, except the Fourth, the was warmly contested by Mr. Franklin Smith, of Madison, who met his competitor, Hon. O. waive a declaration of constitutional doc-R. Singleton, the Democratic nominee, on the stump, in every county, and discussed with try with a two-faced platform, under the be-

ard or any other Black Republican to the of the anti-slavery organization, he was in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and that the Southern people should take such prompt ens thousands of honest Democrats who preand decisive measures as to prevent his inau- fer to stay away from the polls rather than guration as President over them.

He denounced in all his speeches the Squatter Sovereignty heresy and the treachery of Douglas, and in reference to the Presidential candidacy, he declared that he would not support him if nominated for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention. Mr. Smith vindicated Douglas and avowed

his willingness to vote for him. Touching the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency, he declared that it would not afford sufficient cause for disunion and ingeniously argued in support of the po-

Upon these grounds, the issues having been clearly joined, the competing candidates ex-pressed their readiness to stake the election. The figures showingth eresult, are submitted below, and we ask for them the attention THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIX. THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIX
ing to Great Fish River; that Sir John Frank
TY-FOUR! And the full force and meaning of the previous year, and of the previous year. stood, when it is known that the majority of the successful candidate in the same District two years ago, was but eleven hundred and

It is proper to add that upon the matters above mentioned there was an entire concurrence of sentiment between Mr. Singleton and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket in the other Districts, against whom no opposition

presented itself:	El ser margin el prise
Fourth Congres	mional District. 1859
Counties.	Singleton.
Washington	88
Holmes	535
Madison	638 38
Yazoo	598 25
Varren	438 39
Hinds	976 40
Rankin	660 31
Scott	608
Newton	
Clark	756 14
Jasper	877
Smith	612 1
Lauderdale	622
to a startage and the second	8,040 2,37

Singleton's majority . . . 5,664

Let the South Remember.

That the recent elections in Vermont and Maine, were fought on the Douglas platform of squatter sovereignty. The Democratic Con-ventions of each State passed resolutions in favor of Douglas' squatter sovereignty doc-trines, and declined to endorse fully and cor-dially the Administration of Eqchanan. Yet the Democratic party has been defeated in both States, by majorities larger than ever. This fact shows, that neither Douglas nor his doctrines add any strength to the Democratic party in the North.—Democratic Standard, (N. H.)

n an able article by a leading Democratic ournal of that State, the Belfast Republican, rom which we have copied below several ex tracts embodying the chief points: From the Belfast (Maine) Republican.

Territorial Sovereignty weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting. Balance and Found Wanting.

A few months ago, and the Democracy of Maine confidently looked forward to the speedy redemption of the State from the rule of counterfeit Republicanism. The hasty and inconsiderate decision of a majority of our people upon the issues raised was in process of review before the bar of their sober, second, matured judgment, under the most hopeful circumstances; each successive election pointed with unerring certainty to an immediately glorious future. Planting inself on the rock of the Constitution, it was marching steadily forward to victory. Thus it was that in 1857 it reduced the republican majority of the preit reduced the republican majority of the pre-vious year from 25,063 to 11,778, making a Democratic gain of 13,285. In 1858 the Dem-

In 1848 there was a Democrotic gain of 434, and four members of the Legislature, having a Republican majority of only 407 in the county that gave a Republican majority of 1729 but two years previous.

Thus stood our record and our prospects in both county and State when a caucus of a portion of the Democratic members of the Legislature in January last, passed the following resolve: Resolved, That we hold it to be sound and unexceptionable doctrine that if the people of a Territory are in favor of slavery, they have a right to make laws to establish and protect it, and if they are opposed to slavery, they have an eghal right to make laws to exclude it.

It would be an impeachment of the sagacity of the real authors of this resolve, to say that cratic party. None knew better than they that the Supreme Court of the United States had made a decision point blank against that doctrine, that it had not a friend in fifteen States of the Union, and that the national Administration and seven-eighths of the Dem ocratic members of Congress were also op-The writer then proceeds to point out the

fallacies of the resolution, and states that to secure a popular declaration in its favor at the ballot box, Judge Douglas was invited by his partizans, who had control of the machinery of the Democratic organization, to canvas the State in its behalf. He declined the invitation, but wrote a strong letter giving to the doctrine contained in the resolution his decided endorsement. The Republican adds:

The result in the State on this change of programme has been an increase of the Republican majority of 7,986 to 12,953, or a Demecratic loss of 3,967, and in this county the Republican majority of 507 has been carried to the enormous figure of 1,281, with a loss of two Democratic representatives, while the adjusting county of Lincoln, which adhered to the ancient faith of the party, made a Democratic gain of 159. In Kennebec, Frank-Democratic gain of 159. In Kennebec, Frank-lin and Somerset, where the "new doctrine" was to "cripple the Republicans," the Democratic loss has been most severe.

In fine the Democratic vote of the State shows that the Territorial sovereignty as interpreted by the "new School" Democracy is a dead cock in the pit with the Maine Democracy.

to the Northern Democracy, from which, as one who sincerely desires the perpetuation of the harmony of the whole party upon sound principles, we trust they will derive profit. It teaches them that humiliating concessions to the demands of the anti-slavery agitators will of the "little giant," says: neither win recruits from their ranks nor arrest them in their mad career. The true path to victory is that which is marked out by a bold and explicit maintenance of the constitutional rights of the citizens of all the States, and an appeal from the run mad fanaticism of the abolition leaders to the sober reason and

sound judgment of the masses.

Nor must the lesson be lost Southern conservatives who are willing to trines at Charleston, and to go before the counhim the issues upon which the election lief that the disgraceful expedient will pre-turned. vent the sloughing off of the abolitionized In their discussions, Mr. Singleton took the osition emphatically, and in terms so unamthe party from defeat in the Presidential election. The Maine and Vermont elections exhibit not only the utter futility, but the disastrous consequences of this craven and unprincipled policy. It not only does not bring over the anti-slaveryists proper to the Democratic fold, but it disgusts and disheartgive their sanction to a dogma unknown to the creed of their party, or to purchase victory

by lowering their standard.

If the Democratic party, North and South, means to preserve its integrity, and to come out of the approaching contest triumphantly it must deserve success by repudiating the heresy of squatter sovereignty, and adhering to the doctrines of Equal Rights, State Equality, and protection to property in the Territo-ries, embodied in the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision.

Sir John Franklin.

the Franklin expedition. At Point Williams raised in this State. Although never in pubsigned by Capts. Crozier and Fitz James, saying that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned three days previously in the ice, and that one hundred and five survivors were proceeding to Great Fish River; that Sir John Frank
Speaker of the next House, which will, in abil
Our venerable friend admits the force of one of the reasons in favor of the foreign trade, that the total deaths to date were 9 officers ever had assembled in the State. and 15 men. Many interesting relics were found on the western shore of King Williams' Island. Others were obtained from the Esquimaux, who stated that after the abandonment of the ships, one was crushed by the ice and the other was forced ashore. Several skeletons of Franklin's men, quantities of clothing and a duplicate record up to the abandonmen of the ship, were discovered.

YILLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.-The weekly report of the Board of Health, which | would agree to his plan of colonization, name- of property rights, simply by re-opening the we find in the True Delta, reports nine deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, for the turn with their ships filled with young ones. I the world for a market, as our forefathers had week ending on the 9th of October.

(12) The Knoxville Register, the leading "editors may promise Douglas support if nomsupport him."

STATE SENATOR—Jos. R. Davis' majority in this District, composed of Madison and Scott, is 313—sufficient, certainly, for all use-ful purposes.—Commonwealth.

The Concord (N. H.,) Democratic

are so worthy of reading, and its doctrines of we esteem so highly, the letter of our vener ecceptation, that we are in the habit of making requent drafts upon its columns. But it is due to candor to inform it, that it will destroy ts influence in the South if it does not cease its vituperative, malignant, and unwarranted ssaults upon ex-President Pierce. The outhern Democracy will reject as a false and hypocritical ally a Northern journal which affects great concern for her interests, and yet deals out wholesale calumny against the man to whom above all her other Northern statesmen her affections cling. This attachment grows out of his firm and self-sacrificing maintenance of her rights throughout all his public tenance of her rights throughout an inspurite life, and amid all the temptations of adverse ment then—the whole argument—go before the people; and then let them decide the issue

f but one interpretation; and that was fearless and undisguised opposition to political ani-slaveryism in all its forms. And subsequently when he was elected to the Presidency upon a nomination unsolicited by him, and of the African slave trade." What the Conver the heads of intriguing politicians, his lofty patriotism, sound statesmanship, and inflexible devotion to the principles upon which the trade, which was simply a declaration in he was elevated to power, confirmed the good favor of removing the subject from the superopinion which his previous course had won, and ripened into lasting maturity the confidence which had been freely bestowed upon him. He called around his council board a Cabinet scarcely rivalled for its ability, and mposed of statesmen whose respective caeers at once gave assurance to the whole country that the Government would be conducted according to the letter and spirit of the

Such a President, and such a Cabinet, could not but call down upon their heads the wildest storm of Abolition rage; but they were men who did not fear to meet it.

Having administered the Government upon the purest principles of State Sovereignty, and placed upon enduring record in his Messages to Congress, the clearest and most powerful defence of the constitutional rights of the South of the Black Republican argument is that which has ever yet emanated from the Execu- slavery is wrong and ought not to be perpetutive of the Republic,-a defence which will stand through all time as her vindication, Federal government to prevent its increase whatever ills abolitionism may bring upon the and expansion by confining it to its present Union, Mr. Pierce has retired from public limits. This same idea is applied, however life, with the repeated declaration that his determination is irrevocable not to be drawn in- the fact, in the Federal statutes prohibiting to it again. His friends, however deeply they the slave trade. The government virtually have regretted that the manifest proprieties of says that the institution of slavery is an evil. his career, have rendered this resolve proper, have accepted it; and no wish is now anywhere expressed even by the warmest of them, that he should enter the lists of political aspirants. They would not have a career which has been signalized throughout by so much wisdom, blotted by an impropriety at its close. At the same time, they intend to protect his reputation; and to keep green in their hearts a recollection of his efficient services. The malevolent assaults of the Standard but serve to quicken their sense of the gratitude that is lue him; and to destroy, by casting doubts over its sincerity, whatever influence it might therwice exort in the propagation of wholeconfine itself to the legitimate issues before the country, and arraign the guilty actors of the present day for trial at the bar of public

The Rebound from California.

The following from the St. Louis Republican of the 4th inst., still further confirms the glorious news from California. After speaking of the mission of Greeley, the object of which was to perfect the coalition between the Douglasites and the other factionists, the Republican, in yielding up the ghost of its admiration

The gamblers in politics did up the thing as well as they could, but they made a miser-able miscalculation. Instead of beating the Democracy in this Free State, the rebound is tremendous. The whole coalition, to use a homely phrase, have been whipped clean out of their boots. Our warrant for this assertion is a dispatch from Senator Gwin to President Buchanna, sent to Washington yesterday by a gentleman who was the bearer of it overland which is to this effect : The majority of the Democracy in California will be twenty thousand over the combined opposition. The ticket for Governor has a majority in every county in the State, except San which is doubtful. The Democrats elect every member of both branches of the Legislature, and Scott and Burch are elected to Congress ov large majorities.

NEW SENATORS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS. The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate on the first Monday in December next, on which day the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress will commence:

Hon. Willard Raulsbury, of Delaware. J. W. Grimes, of Iowa. J. W. Grimes, of Iowa.
L. W. Powell, of Kentucky.
K. S. Bingham, of Michigan.
J. C. Ten Eyek, of New Jersey.
Thos. Bragg, of North Carolina.
H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island.
A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee
J. W. Hemphill, of Texas.

For the Mississippian Wirt Adams, Esq.

The election of this gentleman to the Legislature by so large a majority, and his pe-culiar qualification for the office, have caused the frequent suggestion of his name for election as Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

Mr. Adams is a son of the late Judge Adams of the United States Court, born and

DEMOCRAT

Well Said.

In the last Convention of the Opposition party in Virginia, Mr. W. W. Gilmer, of Albemarle, in a speech which the Index protension of slavery, but we are astonished that ounces "racy and entertaining," said that he any such radical and objectionable measure had been solicited to subscribe to the Coloniza-should be proposed, when the great end sought tion Society, and that he had assured the so- to be accomplished by it could be so easily licitors of his readiness to do so, provided they attained without breaking up the foundations ly: to take out old negroes to Africa and re- slave trade, and giving the rich and the poor He would favor such colonization as that

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS .- By ocratic paper in East Tennessee, says that reference to the telegraphic despatches received last night, it will be seen that the Black insted at Charleston, but the masses will not Republicans carried the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections last Tuesday.

> RAHLEGAD ACCIDENT.—The freight train going south ran off the track between Macon and Shuqulak, on last Wednesday, making a total wreck of thirteen cars. Conductor Bruen and a brakeman were slightly injured.—Laud-Jackson News Room, (next door to this office) for late New York literary and illustrated papers. Messrs. Power and Cadwallader have just received a large supply which they intend o keep up during the winter season. The In the proposed general European Congress at Brussels, it is believed that Austria will be represented by the Archdule Maxmillian, and Great Britain by Prince Albert. News Room is one of the institutions of our city. We observe a new story commenced in the Ledger, entitled "The Red Ranger-a ro-

Bad Management of the N. O. J. & G. N. Railroad.

We have published with no regret save that which we feel in differing from one whom We find in the last Eagle a very severe arable friend, Maj. Koger, of Noxubee, on the of this road, upon a series of charges, which, Slave Trade question. The subject is an imif correct, and doubtless they can be substanportant one, and deserves calm reflection and tiated, entitle him to the immediate notice of rigid scrutiny. Having no other desire in disthose who are chosen by the stockholders to cussing it but to advance the imperiled inter-ests of the South, it is our wind that it may represent them in its management. The interests of the stockholders and of the be thoroughly analyzed in all its bearings. public are reciprocal, and if the latter are disthe movement is not intrinsically meritorious

regarded and neglected the former must suffer. Thus viewing the matter, we shall look and logical inquiry-if it will not give expanconfidently to the application of a speedy remsion and stability to Southern institutions-it edy by those to whom the Superintendent does not deserve the support of those who is responsible for the proper discharge of his have their perpetuity and will at heart, and ought to be abandoned. Let the argu-Companies, possess great power for evil as vell as good, and the risk of the former is en-

dured with the hope of obtaining the latter .-If their agents in a spirit of arrogance are per- Appeal. mitted to play the despot, and to manage them in violation of their charters and in diswhat is not literally correct, that the Southern Convention "recommended the re-opening vention did, was to declare in favor of the re-We trust that among the very many per- cholly way in utter darkness, and is as blind sons who have suffered by the mismanage- as a bat to facts known to everybody else. peal of the Federal and State laws prohibiting ment of the Road, some of them will have their grievances adjudicated by the Courts .vision of government-an exercise of prerog-

to its aid. other matter of private interest. If they do | the Road."

> From the States Rights Democrat. Squatter Sovereignty.

By pruning all redundancies from the arright in morals, politics, and religion, for them gument pro and con squatter sovereignty, the The woofthat runs through all the weavings that he who runs may understand.

> of "life, liberty, and property." Therefore, Government must protect slaty require. Is not this a plain and irresisti-ble deduction? Now for the application. Territories are required by the united effort

> Of course, then, any species of property recognized by the Constitution may be taken there, with rights of equal consideration. Slavery may be taken there, and like an other species of property, has a constitutional right of governmental protection, in case of injury, or in the absence of other adequte guardianship.

war upon it, whatever convictions touching guardianship.

Here the question stands, and here it will always stand—a plain one of right and wrong—the voluminous essays of Mr. Douglas to the contrary notwithstanding. He takes the wrought upon our minds by future reflection. If the practical operation of this latter doctrine as contradistinguished from the Black to governmental protection in the Territories.
He takes the ground—to bring his long argument to concise, plain common sense—that if there are three neighbors, one of whom has slave property, and the other two are without it—then the two may say to the one, "you shall not own slaves here," and force him to morate his slaves or leave the neighborhood. epublican doctrine of restriction, will tend to "Africanize the South," we do not hesitate o dealare in favor of such a result, which we nterpret though, to mean the diffusion of the institution of slavery, the enlargement of its equality of usefulness, the increase of the This is the enevitable conclusion, in a nut-

per.

His position is one of direct hostility to the an incursion of worse than Goths and Vandals opportunity in the Charleston Convention.

> From the Wyandott (Kansas) Argus. F. P. Stanton Turned Black Republican.

if those laws were repealed, and could not telligent and knows its own interest better Dear Argus: Well we have had Stanton here. The great apostle of free soil and nethan it is possible for our federal rulers to understand. "Africanizing the country !"kee notions, or anything else our people are in formed the Constitution gave to Congress the power to prohibit the slave trade after 1808. James Buchanan was then the man who en-grossed his admiration. (He held a commis-I may be told that my fears are groundless, widely variant. The Constitution prohibits Congress from restricting the trade prior to year,) but Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn that commission, and Gen. James H. Lane is now the idol of the same F. P. Stanton. Surely 1808, and does not say that the power to prohibit may be exercised after that period. The times change and we change with them.—
But I took my pen simply to announce to
you that you may expect Mr. Stanton in your
town soon He is going to devote his "entire
time to the furtherance of the Republican its exercise. The tenth amendment declares the restrictive laws are therefore clearly in violation of the Federal compact. These laws besides being unconstitutional, are oppressive

Democratic Meeting in Tishomingo.

mingo county, held at the Courthouse Oct. 4th 1859. Hon. J. F. Arnold was called to the chair, and E. W. Carmack was appointed A few appropriate remarks from the Chair disclosed the object of the meeting, wherefore E. C. Gillenwaters, Neal Morrison, Ino Curlee H. C. Hyueman, J. J. Plaxco. Younger Pitts, F. M. Boone and J. M. Walker were appointed Committee to draft and report suitable

stand who addressed the Meeting in his usual pointed energetic and eloquent manner.

Committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we re-announce as the basis of party action in the Charleston Convention, the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic party in National Convention of 1856, and hold that the doctrine of non-interference with the institution of elevery in the ference with the institution of slavery in the States, Territorries or district of Columbia,

property in slaves is distinctly and the only affirmed in the Constitution—and the only power over it conferred upon Congress, is the who are expected to uphold and protect it.

The whole number of slaveholders in the protecting the owners in their rights," as thus declared.

Resolved. That Mississippi will stand by her sister slaveholding States in insisting upon the enforcement by all the departments of the her sister slaveholding States in insisting upon the enforcement by all the departments of the federal government of their constitutional rights federal government of their constitutional rights the process of teething by softening the gums, the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, producing all inflamation—will allay all pain, Resolved, That we feel it incumbent upon the Democracy of Mississippi again to declare that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a commercial and political necessity, and that we will hail with pleasure every pro-

per measure that looks to its accomplishment; and further, we can never consent to its appropriation by any foreign power.

On motion the Chair was authorized to appoint fifteen delegates to represent the Democracy of Tishomingo county in the Democratic State Convention on the first Monday in mber next. Whereupon the following noted by the Chair to-wit.

A. B. Dilworth, F. M. Boon, J. M. mon, C. W. M'Cord, C. W. Bell, W. A. Tan-kersly, J. Akers, M. Suratt, C. D. Key, C. W. Williams, J. G. Barton. J. L. Skillman, Wm. Burress, J. F. Grish-am and R. B. Clayton.

Meeting then adjourned, sine die.
E. W. Carmack Secretary.
J. F. ARNOLD, Chairman.

At London, on the 28th ult., inform was published of the successful laying automarine telegraphic cable from Sic

The California Elections.

We see much said by the papers hostile to Mr. Douglas about the recent Calfornia elecions, claiming the result as a condemnation o both him and his principles. The following paragraph from the Mississippian is a specimen of what we meet in the anti-Douglas papers every day: "The result in California is more notewo

thy because it is a victory over the Black Re publicans and Douglas Squatter Sovereignty faction combined. The latter made common cause with the anti-slavery party, just as their leader confederated with Seward, Hale & Co., pending the Lecompton struggle. The coali-tion, as advised and foreshadowed by a letter of Horace Greeley, was complete."

The result has proved that Mr. Greely was in error. In conversation with a Californian a alition was rather the other way. A large portion of the Douglas Democracy united

hence the overwhelming majority of Mr. La tham. This was just as it should be as well The Appeal presents a pitiable case of hallucination in its wild goose chase in the track regard of the rights and the convenience of of Douglas, after every other paper of respecthe public, a corrective ought at once to be ad- tability, save one, in the South, has abandon ed and denounced him. It gropes its melan-

late election, of the Democratic voters in Cal-And if from those tribunals no efficient remission, who originally followed Douglas in his ative inconsistent with private rights—and of edy can be had for intolerable injustice when confederacy with Seward & Co., on the Kanpractised by mammoth corporations, the law- sas issue, we mean to say that the politicians making power of the State must be invoked of that faction, acting as his lieutenafits and representing his views, did coalesce with the We will reproduce the strictures of the Black Republicans, and that these two factions Eagle in our next issue; and meantime we combined to elect to Congress McKibben ask of correspondents the favor to place us in (Douglasite) and Baker (Black Republican)possession of such further authentic informa- each having dropped one of its own nominees. number, kind and quality, they will purchase, tion as will throw light upon the transactions If the mass of the Democratic voters who just as they are capable of determining every of the Superintendent and his management of had at one time been deluded into a position of hostility to the regular organization of the party, refused to sanction the infamous coalition, surely to the leaders who attempted in

vain to accomplish the adulterous connexion. the praise is not to be accorded. The leader of the Squatter Sovereignty facnestion may be made so plain in a few words tion in California was the late Senator Broderick who was Douglas's right hand friend in Slavery is recognized as property by the his war upon the South during the last Confallen had in "resisting the extension of slavery." views fully coincide with the sentiments ex-Our misguided cotemporary at Memphis,

> Besides, the Mississippian has not a fair conception of the principles involved in the contest. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. La-tham held the following language: We stand by the principles of popular soveby the Kansas-Nebrasda Bill of 1854. We stand by the Cincinnati platform. stand by the Administration of James Buch-

anan. And, above all these, we stand by the union and integrity of the Democratic party, as we feel that upon the success of the prin ciples of our party depend the happiness and prosperity of our beloved common country." So do we stand by the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska bill; but not as misinterpreted by the Squatter Sovereignty faction or its chief. The Appeal refers to a rumor that Mr. La-

tham, the regular Democratic nominee "is in favor of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency." This is too absurd. It is palpably contradicted by the fact which the Appeal ought to know, if it does not know, that the Douglas-Broderick clan nominated a candidate of their own with the express object of defeating Mr. Latham, who was edious to them on account South. Let the South properly punish him for his arrogant defiance. She will have the cal associations.

Letter from Major Koger.

Dean Sie-Having been appointed by my friend, Governor McWillie, a delegate from Noxubee county to the Southern Commerhere. The great apostle of free soil and ne-gro equality has been before the Republican club of this city. We remember to have heard him speak once before in Lawrence. Then he was pro slavery and most fiercely did he announce that he would give "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt," to all the free State opening of the African Slave Trade, as a comnounce that he would give "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt," to all the free State men of Kansas. But a change has come over the spirit of his dreams. Now he is mild as a sucking dove. Now he says sweet things of the "party of freedom." Now he abhors negro slavery. Now he forgets to be proud that he was born in the "sunny South."—

James Buchanan was then the man who and the sunny South."—

James Buchanan was then the man who and the sunny South."—

Lames Buchanan was then the man who are sucked to the sunny South."—

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Lames Buchanan was the sunny S

sion from him which brought him \$2,000 a that there is no danger of Africanizing the vear.) but Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn that South if the slave trade is opened. Let us calmly review the subject. In the formation of the Federal Constitution it gave power to Congress after 1808 to prohibit the siave trade. They have done so, and in order to carry the law into effect, they have attached the odious epithet of piracy to the trade. And more eftime to the furtherance of the Republican fectually to suppress it they have entered into cause" until November. You will hence be a treaty with Great Britain to keep a force of informed why the Wyandotts should vote to not less than fifty guns on the coast of Africa disfranchise themselves, and why your citizens jointly, to suppress the trade. And in addijointly, to suppress the trade. And in addition they have put a penalty of I think, \$2,000 on any person who has purchased an African slave. Are these penalties sufficient? I answer no. We hear of their arrival on our pi freely; we hear of men of respectability say-ng, "I would as soon buy an African as any papers by a number of men that they will pay

a fair price for African slaves.

Thus the law is openly and fearlessly set at naught. If a law with such severe penalties cannot restrain our citizens, and we reopen the trade, when shall we ever have moral courage sufficient to stop it? When the mittee Hon. A. B. Dilworth was called to the stand who addressed the Meeting in his usual pointed energetic and alcount to the completely reversed, we consider it a blessing, and that the Africans are in the very condition for which the Creator designed them. I am told that negroes will be cheap, and then every man can buy them. If negroes fall, so will white labor fall, and a man without slaves will find as much difficulty in buying them as now. The price of negroes and price of labor weigh not a feather in my ances. A more serious question affects me. Shall we drive off our white population for Africans? Do we not daily see the large farmers buying out the small ones, and our white inhabitants disappearing westward? So well satisfied am I of the evils resulting from with the assertion of the power of Congress to protect the property of citizens of the several States who may choose to settle in the territories which are the common property of the States who may settle in the Territories.

Benefit That in the language of the Suown exceeding a certain number of slaves.

September 27, 1859.

MRS. WINSLOW.—An experienced nurse and female physicians, has a Soothing Syrup for children teethin, which greatly facilitates reducing all inflamation—will allay all p and is sure to regulate the bowels. Dep upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all casses. See advertisement n another column. Aug. 30 '59 sawly. Dr. M'Lanes' Celebrated Liver Pills.

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I changed so as to support the great apostles of the tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did to this than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the assertion that "we must take at the pour larger than the p Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick-headache, or dyspepsia.

OCP Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of Pittsburgh Pa. All other Verifuge in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Iodida. had at all respectable drug stores. None gen-uine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

J. S. SIZER, Agent, Jackson, Miss.

BY TELEGRAPH! From the New Orleans Papers.

4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Indian.

COTTON unchanged—Consols Uncha Manchester Advices Unfavorable—Ge Political Intelligence, etc., etc.,

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 10.—The Indian, passed off this point to day. She left Liver-pool on Wednesday 28th ultimo.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Sep. 28.—The Cotton market closed dull; prices are easier but quotations unchanged. The decline has occurred chiefly in inferior qualities. The sales of the three days amount to 21,000 bales, of which specularly and 1000 bales, of which specularly sales and the sales and for

MANCHESTER ADVICES. The advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable. All qualities of goods have slightly declined.

THE CHINESE WAR. Advices of the 10th of August from China have been received at London. The news was unimpertant. The exact whereabout of Hon Mr. Ward, the American Minister, on his journey to Pekin, with a Chinese escort, was unknown at Canton and Shanghai.

The English force against China, in the new careful in the case of the careful of 10000 men. all of expedition, is to consist of 10,000 men, all of whom will be sent from India. No troops are to be sent from England to join this expedit ion, which is to be under the command of Gen

Mr. Hawkins, the English Commissioner on the Oregon Boundary Survey, has return-ed to England, and laid the result before the

THE ITALIAN QUESTION. It was rumored at London that a treaty of peace would be signed at Zurich, in a few days but that Sardinia opposed the proposed Ital-ian Confederation under the Presidency of the

of the question of slavery both in the States and Territories, whereby the equality of the States are preserved, and the Constitutional rights of the South protected.

Resolved, 3d. That we utterly repudiate the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine of Judge Douglas, and can regard it in no other light than as a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism. STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN The day of sailing of the steamship Great Eastern, for the United States, has again been postponed, to allow of the repairs occa-sioned by the late explosion on board being fully completed. SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER AT THE BALLER.

PASSE A L'OUTES, Oct. 9.—The revenue cutter Washington, Capt. J. J. Morrison, ar-rived off the bar last evening from Mobile Bay. She went up the Pass this morning. It is reported that she is looking out for suspicious parties supposed to be among the Mississippi Passes and along the coast to Berwick's Bay. Some fishermen report seeing a small fore and aft schooner with no eastward of the Pass. A boat with a half dozen strange men in her was seen yesterday morning in the north channel above the lighthouse. They seemed unacquainted with the coast, and ran aground several times. They came ashore and purchased some supplies, but would answer no questions. They disaphas the power, either directly or indirectly, to veared to the northward.

Pennsylvania Election. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12. - The opposition party in this city have elected both their can-didates for State Semators, and ten out of the

In Berks county the entire Democratic by this meeting be, and they are hereby inticket has been elected. LATER.—The returns so far as and 11 Democrats in the House of Representatives of 63 opposition and 37 Democratic members. MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

> BALTIMORE, Oct. 12 .- The election in this but not without a repetition of some of the riotous proceedings which have characterized

ting up the crop on the part of many planters, which is unwise in the last degree. Instead of a growing pride to send the best qualities of our great staple to the market, trashy, dusty and exceedingly dirty cotton, in amounts heretofore entirely unknown, begin to appear in our markets. Through the neglect or absolute flauds that have been perpetrated in numerous instances, the factors have met serious losses, and, to provide against their recurrence an unusual degree of rigor in sampling will be introduced. It is well that the planting community should understand this feature.

ing community should understand this fact. OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND. If carelessness or cupidity produce on any plantations such results as have been so freernment, made a formal damand upon ours far an explanation of the conduct of General Harney, in taking possession of the Island of San Juan. And the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, is now engaged in preparing a reply, which will fully vindicate our claim to the uently reported the past season, the merchants must take steps to protect their own honor and maintain the confidence in cotton bearing New Orleans brands. The planter which will fully vindicate our claim to island, and the conduct of Gen. Harney

marks will not save him from exposure, untaking possession of it. der the careful attention that will be given to The British Minister has also been instructed to thank our Government, in the name of his own, for the generous assistance rendered Admiral Hope, by Commodore Tattnall and Commissioner Ward, during the engagement with the Chinese at the mouth of the Peino.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Vanderbilt tion, to speak in unqualified praise of the honting community. Higher toned gentlemen in all their transactions cannot be found in any eamship North Star has arrived at this port rom Aspinwall. She brings half a million of with care, or if inferior cottons are sent to the treasure on freight, and a large number of market, some distinguished mark leads the broker and the factor to a quick apprehension

broker and the factor to a quick apprehension of the fact without laborious investigation.—
But as, among many other classes of citizens, so in their body are a few to be found who only need to be assured of safety in such transactions to be induced to perpetrate the grossest frauds. In other cases, the neglect

dress of that true and sturdy Democrat of Mississippi, Alexar G. Baown. It has the ring of the true metal, and is really refreshing in these times of shin plasters and rag money. How few Democrats there are, at the present time, who have not become tainted and corrupted by banks and paper money:

"I am for the currency of the Constitution

I am for the currency of the Constitution. I am a hard-money, a bullionist. There is no grant in the Constitution for the erection of engines, mills, and other machines for the manufacture of paper money. The framers of the Constitution were hard-money men—they had profited by the sad example of England and France in the seventeenth century, and the no less melanchely fate of the colonies, growing out of their connection with continental notes and other paper currences, and they determined to exempt the new government from such baleful influences, and declared that it should have the power to coin money and regulate its value, and then stopped—and nowhere is there given to this government of their creation, this given to this government of their creation, this government of limited powers, any authority over the currency, other than that just menover the currency, other than that just men-tioned—to coin money and to regulate the val-ue of foreign coin. Paper money is unknown to the Constitution. Our forefathers purpose-ly excluded a thing of such contaminating in-fluence from an instrument which they intended should always be pure."

Quack Nostrums. The majority of hair washes, hair dyes, hair tonics, hair oils, and the numberless pre-parations which are now before the public un-der such extravagant, hyperbolical and fan-tastic titles as we see paraded in show-window cards, and newspaper headings, as hair preparations, are all humbugs of the first wa-ter; their real merit, when they possess any s that they do no harm. Hog's oil, lard oil, sweet oil scented and colored, make up, when in beautful wrappers, and white flint glass bottles, the costliest character of tonics, and when thus costly, are baptized with some tri-syllable term, and caught at by verdant young and old of both sexes. Such is not the character of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. This gentleman comes before the world without any "high falutin" Xilophloforium, or any other astounding and start-ling catch-ponny term; he simply advertises a Hair Restorative—what it expresses, pre-cisely—and as a Restorative it acts. Buy Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and as you nothing else; for it may be that you will ge

See new advertisement in another column June 7 '29 tf. SIR JAMES CLARKES Celebrated Female Pi Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarko,

some worse substance than perfumed lard or on your cranium. Remember Wood's Res

torative for the Hair is the best article extant.

Physician Ext sordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and betructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hartful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed. Por full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the

N. B .- \$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over pills, by return mail. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y. Sold in Jackson by J. S. Sizer, J. B. Morey,

and C. A. Moore; J. C. Lanier & Co., Vicksburg.

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Iedide of Potassium. It can be had of C. A. MOORE, Jackson, Miss. A trial will give you satisfaction.

Aug. 9 '59 -3m.

Aug. 16 '59 - tf\* FOR SALE.

